

Borehole

**52-01-09**Log Event **A****Borehole Information**

Farm : <u>TY</u>	Tank : <u>TY-101</u>	Site Number : <u>299-W10-90</u>
N-Coord : <u>42,600</u>	W-Coord : <u>75,900</u>	TOC Elevation : <u>670.57</u>
Water Level, ft :	Date Drilled : <u>12/31/1971</u>	

**Casing Record**

Type : <u>Steel-welded</u>	Thickness : <u>0.280</u>	ID, in. : <u>6</u>
Top Depth, ft. : <u>0</u>	Bottom Depth, ft. : <u>99</u>	

**Borehole Notes:**

According to the driller's records, this borehole was not perforated or grouted. The casing thickness is presumed to be 0.280 in., on the basis of published thickness for schedule-40, 6-in. steel tubing. The top of the casing, which is the zero reference for the SGLS, is approximately 0.5 ft below the tank farm grade.

**Equipment Information**

Logging System : <u>2</u>	Detector Type : <u>HPGe</u>	Detector Efficiency: <u>35.0 %</u>
Calibration Date : <u>10/1995</u>	Calibration Reference : <u>GJPO-HAN-3</u>	Logging Procedure : <u>P-GJPO-1783</u>

**Log Run Information**

Log Run Number : <u>1</u>	Log Run Date : <u>5/3/1996</u>	Logging Engineer: <u>Bob Spatz</u>
Start Depth, ft.: <u>0.0</u>	Counting Time, sec.: <u>100</u>	L/R : <u>L</u> Shield : <u>N</u>
Finish Depth, ft. : <u>15.0</u>	MSA Interval, ft. : <u>0.5</u>	Log Speed, ft/min.: <u>n/a</u>

Log Run Number : <u>2</u>	Log Run Date : <u>5/6/1996</u>	Logging Engineer: <u>Alan Pearson</u>
Start Depth, ft.: <u>98.5</u>	Counting Time, sec.: <u>100</u>	L/R : <u>L</u> Shield : <u>N</u>
Finish Depth, ft. : <u>14.0</u>	MSA Interval, ft. : <u>0.5</u>	Log Speed, ft/min.: <u>n/a</u>



Spectral Gamma-Ray Borehole  
Log Data Report

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Borehole

52-01-09

Log Event A

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### Analysis Information

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Analyst : S.D. Barry

Data Processing Reference : P-GJPO-1787

Analysis Date : 1/16/1997

#### Analysis Notes :

This borehole was logged in two log runs. The pre- and post-survey field verification spectra met the acceptance criteria established for the peak shape and detector efficiency, confirming that the SGLS was operating within specifications. The energy calibration and peak-shape calibration from these spectra were used to establish the channel-to-energy parameters used in processing the spectra acquired during the logging operation.

Casing correction factors for a 0.280-in.-thick steel casing were applied during analysis.

The man-made radionuclides Cs-137 and Co-60 were detected in this borehole. Cs-137 contamination was detected in the upper 1.5 ft of the borehole. The maximum Cs-137 concentration was 0.36 pCi/g at 0.5 ft. Measurable Co-60 concentrations were detected continuously between 95 and 98.5 ft (the total depth logged) with a maximum concentration of 0.24 pCi/g at 97.5 ft.

K-40 concentrations increase at about 52.5 ft and the Th-232 and U-238 concentrations begin to increase at about 93 ft.

Additional information and interpretations of log data are included in the main body of the Tank Summary Data Reports for tanks TY-101 and TY-102.

#### Log Plot Notes:

Separate log plots show the man-made (Cs-137 and Co-60) and the naturally occurring radionuclides (KUT). The natural radionuclides can be used for lithology interpretations. The headings of the plots identify the specific gamma rays used to calculate the concentrations.

A combination plot includes the man-made and natural radionuclides, the total gamma derived from the spectral data, and the Tank Farms gross gamma log. The gross gamma plot displays the latest available digital data. No attempt has been made to adjust the depths of the gross gamma logs to coincide with the SGLS data.

Uncertainty bars on the plots show the statistical uncertainties for the measurements as 95-percent confidence intervals. Open circles on the plots give the MDL. The MDL of a radionuclide represents the lowest concentration at which positive identification of a gamma-ray peak is statistically defensible.